

# THE GOAT

“A” “H” “Q” “B”

## ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

MONTHLY CHRONICLE

PRICE 10 CENTS

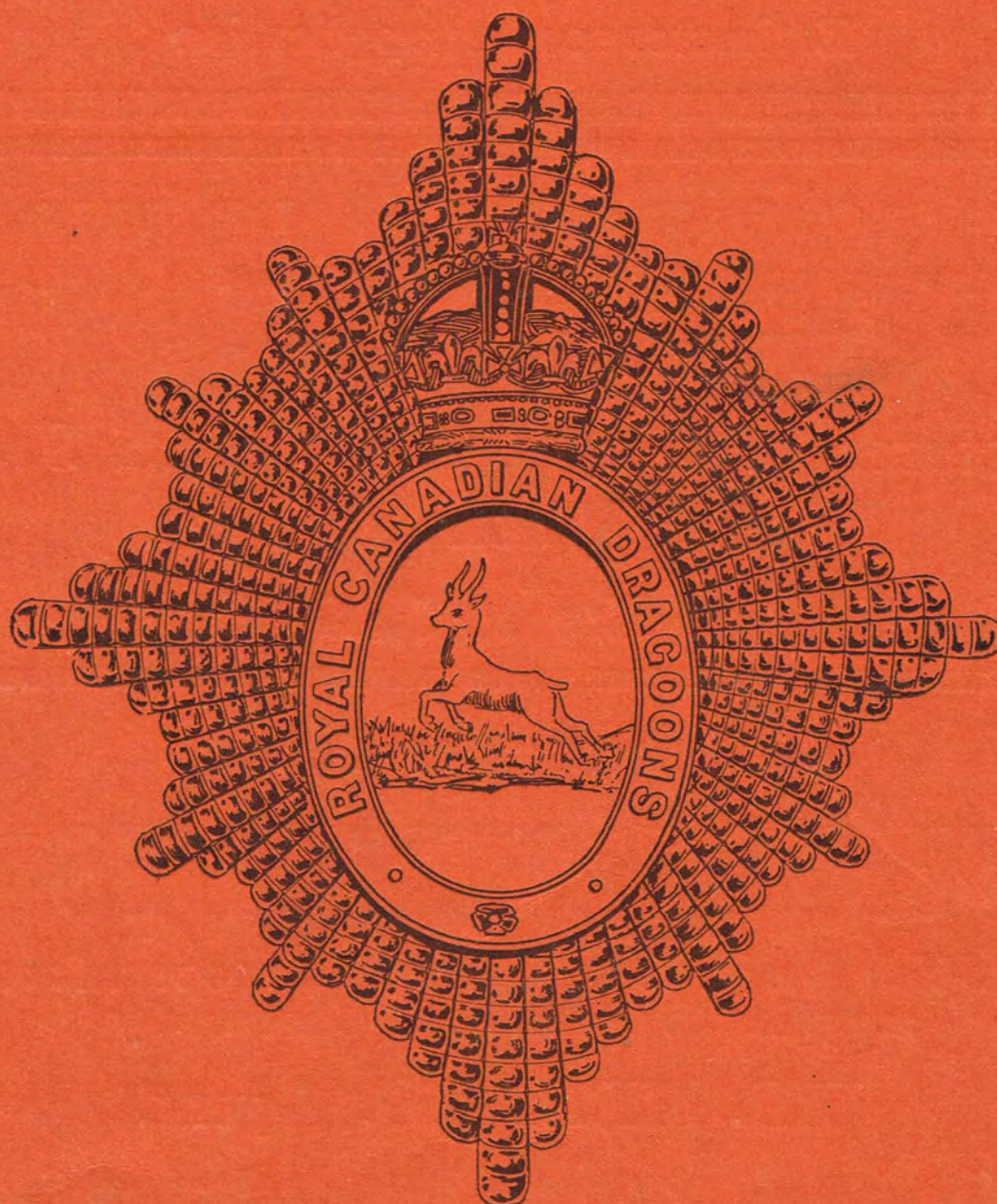
Published at St. Johns, P.Q.  
With the Permission of Lt. Col. W. H. Bell, D.S.O.

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00.

STANLEY BARRACKS,  
TORONTO,  
ONT.

SEPTEMBER, 1925.

CAVALRY BARRACKS,  
ST. JOHNS,  
P.Q.







# HAWKES & CO., Limited

Established 1771

Tailors and Military Outfitters  
Cap and Accoutrement Manufacturers

---

By Special Appointment to The Royal Canadian Dragoons  
and other units of the Dominion Services

Our Representative visits the chief centres of the Dominion Annually

---

1 Savile Row, London, England

CABLEGRAMS: "Captaincy, Piccy, London"

(Late of 14 Piccadilly)

Estimates sent on application

---

## MONARCH BOTTLING WORKS

ED. MENARD, Prop.

Manufacturer of Ginger Ale, Cream Soda and  
Mineral Water, &c., &c.

On Sale at the R. C. D. Canteen.

---

St. Johns Beer Depot.

## FRONTENAC BREWERIES LTD.

The English Ale at its best, and the Troopers favourite,  
supplied to the R. C. D. Canteen by

ED. MENARD. Agent.

Telephone 181.

2, Jacques Cartier Street.





## EDITORIAL STAFF

### Editor

Capt. and Bt. Major R. Nordheimer, M.C.,  
Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q.

### Assistant Editors:

Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Sgt. T. Sheehy.

### Advertising:

Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Cpl. A. Lacerte.

### Sub Staff:

Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Cpl. E. Desnoyers. Tpr. Wheeler.

Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Major E. A. Hethrington.

Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Lt. and Bt. Capt. J. Wood.

Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Sgt. T. Doran.

Advertising rates on application. Contributions invited.  
Cutting from other papers must bear the name of the paper from which they are taken.

## CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Editorial .....	1	By-town Bits .....	8
Colonel (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) Charles Macklem Nelles, C.M.G. ....	2	Polo Notes .....	9
My War Diary, 1916 .....	3	The Lost Raincoat .....	9
Horse-Show Judging from a Cavalry Officer's Standpoint ....	4	Some Aspects of Staff Work .....	11
The Sherbrooke Exhibition Horse Show .....	5	Discipline and Personality .....	15
Personal and Regimental .....	6	Colonel Camelot's Conjecture .....	17
"B" Squadron Notes .....	7		

## Editorial.

The September number of "The Goat" is once more handicapped through lack of reading matter of a regimental nature. This is due largely to the fact that "B" Squadron is still at Niagara-on-the-Lake and "A" Squadron is in the midst of annual musketry. We had hoped to be able to publish several articles which had been

promised by different members of the regiment, but for the reasons above quoted they will have to be held over until the October number.

With the publication of the August number, "The Goat" completed the first six months as a regimental publication. While the results, from a financial standpoint, have been fairly satisfactory in that the paper has paid for itself, there is a great room for improvement in the for-

warding of items of a regimental nature. As pointed out in the August number, it is the personal touch we want to attain in our publication. If an ex-member of the Unit visits either Stanley Barracks or the Cavalry Barracks, he likes to see the fact noted in the regimental paper he subscribes to; if Tpr. Jones does well at musketry or carries off a prize at a horse show, it makes him feel he has done something to the credit of the regiment as a whole if he

sees his accomplishment in print. Recording events of this nature can only be done if every man in the Unit realizes that he is a member of the editorial staff of "The Goat." Until this is brought home, there will be many items overlooked in the publication of our paper which should be of interest to all ranks, and the paper will fall short of the goal it set itself to attain, namely, a regimental publication in every sense of the word.

D1999.1379.34





Colonel (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) Charles Macklem Nelles, C.M.G., Commanded R.C.D., 1912—1917.

Born August 31st, 1865; 2nd Lieutenant, 38th Battalion, August 21st, 1885; Lieutenant, 38th Regiment, November 5th, 1886; R.C.D., November 27th, 1897; Captain, 38th Battalion, November 29th, 1889; R.C.D., November 1st, 1904; Brev. Major, May 17th, 1901; Major, July 25th, 1905; Lt.-Col., R.C.D., December 1st, 1912; Inspector Cavalry, 1912; Commanded Regiment in the field till March 1917; commanded Cavalry Barracks, Shorncliffe, till 1918; Awarded C.M.G., 1915; North-West Rebellion, 1885; South Africa, 1899-1902; Queen's Medal with four Clasps; Honorary Lt.-Col., 11th Hussars, April 1st, 1921; Appointed Brigade Commander, 5th Infantry Brigade, May 4th, 1921.



# My War Diary, 1916

(Continued)

January 31st

## Folkestone and Boulogne

Up at 9 a.m. and took "Pete" for a walk. Went up to the barracks to find out if there was any news, and was told I should have left for Boulogne at eleven o'clock. Telephoned the M.L.O. and found there was another boat at 3 p.m. Packed up and left for Boulogne at 3.30. I found that Fisher and Grant were on the same boat, so we were all together. Arrived at Boulogne at 6.15 p.m. Long time getting information from the R.T.O. as to where the regiment was. Lost "Pete," my Airedale, and could find no trace of him. Went to Folkestone Hotel for the night and met Newcomen, who said we were with the Indian Cavalry Corps.

February 1st.

## En Route to Friaucourt

Got up at 8 a.m. No sign of "Pete," so went up to the station and found our train left at 1.32 for Longpre, where we change for Gamache. Arrived at the station at 1 p.m. and found "Pete" with an R.E. corporal. Arrived at Longpre at 5.30 p.m. and found no train went till 9.30 a.m. next day. We all dined at a little hotel and got two rooms with single beds for the six of us. I slept on the floor and slept like a top.

February 2nd

Up at 8 a.m. and had something to eat. Left at 9.30 for Longpre Gamache, our rail head. Newcomen got an Irish Setter at the station. Arrived at our destination at noon and found that no word had come about us. The R.T.O. telephoned to headquarters, and after lunch a lorry arrived and we went to Friaucourt, where "B" Squadron was. Fisher and Newcomen go to "A" Squadron and Grant and I to "B." We are attached to Indian Cavalry Corps with regimental headquarters at Tully.

Friaucourt

February 3rd

Very nice room to myself with large bed and cupboard of walnut. General "Mike" Remington is G. O.C. Corps. Had squadron drill at 9.30 a.m. Each squadron has sixty horses lent till our own arrive. Men looked very well and

are keen as mustard to be mounted again. Moss, Cunningham, Grant and Whitehead are our troop leaders. We are only two miles from the sea and six miles from Le Treport, where there is a Canadian hospital on the coast. Had a dismounted parade at 2 p.m. and the Squadron looked very well.

February 4th

Up at 7.15. Williams is my new servant, and is very green but willing. Had squadron drill at 9.30. Men are doing very well. Got Pickering as my groom. Returned my horse to the troop as he is quite unfitted. Wrote to Young re his horse which are with R.C.H.A. Rained nearly all day and is very muddy. My new oil stove works very well and is a great comfort. Bed at 9.30, very tired.

February 5th

Had usual squadron drill till 11.30. Tried a new horse, a grey, which proved quite good. After lunch, Timmis and Moss went to Le Treport. A lovely warm day. We are going to start a squadron canteen and I am to take charge. I turned in at 9.45.

February 6th

Up at 7.15 and had church parade at 9.45. Marched to Tully and got back at 11.30. One hour's grazing and then stables till 12.45. Rode with Whitehead through Ault to Ornival on the sea. It is a summer place but all closed up now. Bought two lanterns and rode home at 4.45. Wrote some letters and received some mail. Had a hot tub and went to bed at 10 p.m.

February 7th.

Had squadron drill but came in early, as it rained. The C.O. gave his consent to a joint canteen between "A" and "B" Squadrons. Changed Pickering and got Martin for my groom. After the afternoon parade I rode to Le Treport with Moss. Went to the B.E.F. canteen and got some saddle soap. Back at 6.30. After dinner felt very tired, so turned in early.

February 8th

Up at 6.30, as I am orderly officer. Did stables, etc. Had the Squadron out on the roads as it was raining. Got very wet and had to come in. After lunch Timmis and I rode to the Divisional Headquarters at Fressenville to hear a lecture by a French captain on his experiences as a squadron

leader during the early days of the war. It was very interesting. Two officers from each squadron were there, also General Remington and Genereal Leader, our Divisional Commander.

February 9th

Had squadron drill till noon. After our afternoon parade we held a canteen committee meeting and made out our list of the things we wanted. Went to "A" Squadron to dinner at 7 p.m. They are at Bourseville. May go to Boulogne to buy some of the canteen things.

February 10th.

Up at 7.15 and had squadron drill on the sands till noon. After lunch, had dismounted parade and then I drove to Ault to get some things for Timmis. I also went to Woignervue and got back at 6 p.m. Could not get motor to go to Boulogne. I think "Pete" has mange and am going to have the vet. see him tomorrow. It has been a very cold day.

February 11th

Up at 7.15 and after breakfast rode to Headquarters to see about the car for Boulogne. Went to Brigade Headquarters and saw the staff captain. No car available. Rode to Waincourt to see Hall, but none there. Found that the only train left Waincourt at 7 a.m., so could not go. Collected money to start the canteen, fifty francs per officer in "A" and "B" Squadrons. Drove to Le Treport with Moss for dinner. Bought some paint and a lamp for the mess. Found quite a nice hotel for dinner. Back at 2 a.m.

February 12th.

Very tired when I got up. Had

squadron parade on the sand. It was quite a sight to see the regiment and the L.S.H. all on the shore drilling by squadrons at same time. After lunch went to stables and then had a sleep. I slept till dinner and was very nearly late. Saw Wilkes re pass for Boulogne, and he may be able to get me a car to go to Abbeville. Went to bed early.

February 13th

Orderly officer again, and up at 6.30. Church parade off on account of rain. Stayed in all morning and afternoon. Timmis went to Le Treport. Had letter from Douglas Young, telling me to take over "Good Girl" from Colonel Panet. Arranged for pass to Boulogne.

February 14th

Up at 5.30 and rode to Woincourt. Left there by train at 7 a.m. and arrived at Abbeville at 9 a.m. Only 12 miles. Had my breakfast there and left at 11.14 for Boulogne. Met a very nice chap named Sykes, of the 3rd D. G., who was going down. Stayed at Hotel Folkestone. Got the men's football kit, but found it very expensive. Had dinner at the hotel and went to a movie with Sykes. Met Stanley, of the King's Company R.G., who relieved us at Givenchy. Saw Boak, of the R. C.H.A., and Colonel Macdonald, of the L.S.H. Bed at 11 p.m., very tired.

Police Sergeant: "Is the man dangerously wounded?"

Constable: "Two of the wounds are fatal, but the other one isn't so bad."

Customer: "Can you tell me what I can do to avoid falling hair?"

Manicurist: "Jump out of the way."



Electricity Transforms the Home

LET US SHOW YOU HOW

Southern Canada Power Company Limited

## Renewal of Subscriptions.

We would ask all readers who receive a subscription form pasted on the cover of their "GOAT" to renew their subscription as soon as possible, so that they may not miss a single number.

Your Subscription Expire



## Gifts for the Bride

### SILVERWARE

We will welcome a visit so that you can enjoy at your leisure the inspection of the many artistic and useful creations now exhibited at attractive prices.

**J. P. Meunier**

Jeweller & Optician  
Richelieu St.  
St. Johns.



## For Saddlery Repairs

and any kind of

## Military Leather Work

Try

**Staff Sergt. Oliver, R.C.D.**

Stanley Barracks,  
Toronto.

Prices Moderate.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.



Phone 120

**Cann & Strickland**

**COAL  
AND  
WOOD.**

21 Richelieu St., St. Johns

Some of the sun spots are said to be thousands of miles in diameter, and yet think of the fuss a girl makes over an ordinary freckle.

## Horse Show Judging From a Cavalry Officer's Standpoint.

Whenever a horseshow takes place within reasonable distance of a cavalry barracks one hears the question, "Aren't you chaps going to compete? Surely with all the riding you get your horses ought to win."

How little the interrogator knows the many difficulties that block the way to a win for a cavalry officer and his Government-owned charger. First of all there is the question of transportation, which, if the distance is such as to require the horses to be shipped by freight, becomes a serious problem, resolving itself into a question of whether the probabilities of getting in the money will offset the expense incurred. An officer living on the pay and allowance of his rank has very little money to spend on entrance fees and other expenses connected with exhibiting, and has to figure very carefully the amount he is likely to be out of pocket.

Under present conditions, the only chance a Government horse has of holding his own with the excellent type of thoroughbred hunter competing at the majority of shows is in classes where performance only counts, or purely military events; in the latter he may often find that he is up against horses owned by the prominent civilian exhibitors, ridden by officers of the Non-Permanent Militia. The injustice of this will be dealt with later on. In classes where conformation counts 50 or even 40 per cent, the Government charger is at so great a disadvantage that he is practically out of it, no matter how good a performance he puts up "over the sticks." There have been cases where officers have made perfect performances over the course, with the next best horse having 3½ points off, and yet the judges would not even look at the Government-owned entry. Under such conditions, competing in hunter classes is most disheartening.

There are two ways of improving the chances of military exhibitors in competition with civilians. One is, by increasing the purchase price of horses bought as officers' chargers to such an amount as would enable the purchase of a high class animal capable of holding his own in conformation with the best; the other, by increasing the percentage of points given for performance and manners. With

regard to the former, it is practically impossible to procure a high class horse suitable as an officer's charger for the sum of two hundred dollars, and it seems an extraordinary thing that this sum should be the same as that allowed for an ordinary troop horse. I think I am right in saying that this is the only country in the world where no discrimination is made in the purchase price of remounts between the officer's charger and the troop horse. Surely a horse suitable for the work required by a cavalry officer has to be of better quality, more intellect, and of better conformation than one required to do duty in the ranks. It must also be realized that the sum allowed by the Government for the purchase of our remounts includes all costs in connection with that purchase, e.g., transportation of horse and purchaser, etc. It would help considerably if some way could be found by which an officer, keen enough to compete in horse shows, and desirous of exhibiting an animal capable of upholding the cavalry reputation, would be permitted to augment the Government allowance of two hundred dollars by a sum, within his means, which would make the purchase of a really suitable charger possible. I am sure there are many brother officers who would be willing to spend one hundred or even two hundred dollars out of their own pocket in order to acquire a horse which, under the existing arrangement, would be beyond the possibility of purchase. An arrangement similar to this is already in vogue in the British Army and by allowing the officer making the purchase, to retain the sole use of the horse during his service with the unit and permitting him to take it with him when he left on paying the Government the sum advanced by them, the arrangement would be advantageous to both parties.

With good horses we would see keener competition among the military and civilian exhibitors, and Canada would be in a position to compete in the International Military Events at Olympia and Madison Square Gardens. It would encourage horse-breeding throughout the country, and enable a military competitor to feel that there was some incentive to spend the necessary time and money on training his charger for various competitions.

Some of the large exhibitors of hunters and saddle horses could assist materially in enabling the officer to compete by urging on the Government the advisability of purchasing a better class of re-

mount for officers' chargers. The adoption of their suggestions would soon benefit them too, because it would stimulate interest in horse breeding and enable them to purchase a better class of hunter in this country than exists at present. After all, the Government is the largest buyer of saddle horses in the country and the prospects of getting good prices for this class of horse would entice the farmer to go to more trouble to raise animals to meet the requirements of remounts. The Gold Note Stock Farm of Mr. Bate has been the pioneer in this respect, but the necessity of a farmer having to keep a horse four years before he can sell it as a remount, and the small amount he receives for it, if he does, has made the maintaining of interest among the farmers increasingly difficult.

With regard to the second way, viz., re-considering the percentage of points allotted for performance, manners, quality and conformation, the present system is unfair to the military competitor for the following reasons:—

The majority of judges in the show ring today are too prone to be carried away by the appearance and breeding of a horse in awarding the prize. Take for example a hunter class; how often do we see the blue ribbon awarded to a horse who, though he may be a beautiful-looking animal, has made a faulty performance over the course. Of two horses competing, which would the majority of riders prefer to ride to the hounds, a horse who has made a faultless performance over a difficult course at a good hunting pace, or one who, though he may be the more breedy of the two, with better conformation, has refused or run out, ticked or knocked down a couple of jumps and has had to be slowed up before each obstacle? Surely the former is more qualified to win the blue ribbon for the best hunter. Again, in the saddle, classes, I have seen a horse that will not comply with the commands to walk, trot and canter, prancing round covered with lather from the moment he enters the ring till he leaves it, awarded the prize over a well-mannered, well-schooled horse, simply on account of the fact that the former was a high-priced animal with lovely conformation. Had the class called for entrees likely to make suitable saddle horses there would have been no question as to which should have had the ribbon, but the winner in the case quoted was far from being a saddle horse at the time.

In the events open to the military only, the same thing often



applies. A class of officers' chargers usually means the best saddle horses ridden by officers in uniform. How many judges know the requirements for an officer's charger? How many of the horses entered would stand still when being mounted, would passage, rein back, permit the drawing of a sword, or allow the rider to ride at a canter with the sword drawn? No horse who cannot do the above should be considered as an officer's charger, and yet the greater number of prize-winners in this class, unless a qualified military judge is in the ring, would be unable, if called upon, to do any of them. Under these conditions, the officer who spends months in schooling his charger to reach the necessary state of perfection, is not given a chance to demonstrate the superiority of his mount over the better bred animal, although under service conditions the latter would never be considered. Some years ago an effort was made in Toronto to make it a necessary condition in all military events that the horse entered be either owned by the rider or by the Government, or that it must have been at a recognized militia camp for two periods of training. Had this suggestion been carried out, the unqualified horse now competing would have been eliminated, and only horses fitted for military duties would be allowed to enter the competition. This would not prove a hardship on the Non-Permanent Militia, as was the argument of some at the time, because the militia officer who is keen enough to ride to hounds or compete in the ring, is usually keen enough to own the horse he rides, and would therefore be perfectly eligible to compete in military classes as well as civilian ones. The persons it would hit would be those who enter their horses for the sake of the prize money or cups in purely military classes, and qualify by having an officer in uniform ride for them.

No one is keener on seeing his horse competing in the show-ring than the cavalry officer, but until the obstacles in the way of successful competition are removed and he has an equal chance with his civilian confreres, he is so severely handicapped from the start, that it is only in very rare instances that the result is worth the time and cost.

"The motorist has two types of pedestrians to contend with," declares a writer. Presumably the quick and the dead.

What we truly and earnestly desire to be, that in some sense we are.

## The Sherbrooke Exhibition Horse Show.

"A" Squadron certainly justified their entrees in the Sherbrooke Exhibition Horse Show this year, winning three first prizes, three seconds, five thirds, six fourths, with seven horses. In addition, "Prince," owned by Mrs. M. H. A. Drury, won several second and third prizes, competing with Miss Viau's champion harness and saddle horses.

The horses from "A" Squadron consisted of "Polly" and "Mickey," ridden by Major Nordheimer, "Jazzette" and "Brick Dust" ridden by Capt. Drury, "Dolly," and "Buster" ridden by Corporal McKerrall, and "Billy," ridden by Corporal Green. They were shipped by C.N.R. to Sherbrooke on Sunday evening, August 30th, and arrived about noon on Monday, August 31st. Corporals McKerrall and Green left on Sunday night by passenger train, while Tpr. Desfosses travelled in charge of the horses. Major Nordheimer and Captain Drury left St. Johns on Tuesday morning and were in Sherbrooke by noon the same day. The first event in which our entries appeared was the heavy-weight saddle class on Tuesday evening, in which "Micky" and "Dolly" were shown, the former being awarded the fourth prize, though the horse placed third to Miss Viau's entry was not in any way fitted as a saddle horse, being badly gaited, unschooled and unhandy. In conformation he was better than "Micky," but the class was for saddle horses, not horses likely to become such.

On Wednesday evening the high jump took place in front of the grandstand and on a badly-lighted track. Miss Viau had four horses entered, including "Ballyhoo," who jumped 6 feet 7 inches at Ottawa. The bar started at 4 feet 6 inches, and all our entries cleared, while one of Miss Viau's failed in three attempts. At five feet we lost "Billy," while "Polly" and "Micky" barely managed it on their third try. At five feet six inches none of our entries cleared, while only Miss Viau's champion got over. The time allowed by the directors for jumping being very short, the judges decided to award second, third and fourth prizes according to performance on the earlier jumps, giving Miss Viau second, "Dolly" third and "Brick Dust" fourth. In this event our horses excelled themselves, as a five foot jump in the light provided was equal to

# National Hotel, St. Johns, Que.

N. Lord, Prop.

Phone 127

A First-Class Hotel for Transient  
and Permanent Guests.

License to sell Beer and Wine.

All Modern Conveniences.

Reasonable Rates.

# Beauchamp's MEAT MARKET

Butcher and Provisions

Tel. 472

37 St. James St

St. Johns, Que.

Choice Vegetables & Fruits in season

Specialty

Western Beef, Choice Poultry  
and Fish of all kinds.

Special attention given to Phone Orders and Children

Our Motto

Good Meat—Good Blood

Good Blood—Good Health

We are constantly striving to furnish you with meats of highest quality; meats that have been handled in a strictly sanitary manner



Full range of goods for  
**Men's Wear.**  
 Spring Suits and Overcoats  
 Made to order.

**I. HEVEY**

Successeur E. H. Lanctot.

Importateur Direct.

Merchant Tailor Gents' Furnishings.

Tel. Office 351  
 Tel. Res. 392

P.O. Box 46

**DR. W. H. MONET**

Surgeon-Dentist,

88 Richelieu St. St. Johns, Que  
 Above 5-10-15 cts store

Tel. 557

Office hours—9 to 12 a.m.  
 1 to 5 p.m.

**Dr. Armand Gervais, D.D.S.**

SURGEON DENTIST

92 Richelieu St., ST. JOHNS

**C.P.R. HOTEL**

License to sell

**Beer and Wine**

Open

HOLIDAYS.

A. Roy, Prop.

Phone 134

To buy your choice Meats go to

**Lemaire  
 MARKET**

22 Market Place  
 St. Johns.

Western Beef, Pork, Calf, Lamb,  
 Sheep, Poultry and Vegetables  
 of all kinds.

**Quick Delivery.**

Special attention given to tele-  
 phone orders.

(Next to Edgar Mayrand, the  
 Grocer.)

five feet six inches ordinarily.

On Thursday morning the hunter class was held, and unfortunately, through an oversight on her manager's part, none of Miss Viau's horses were entered, giving a clear sweep to "A" Squadron. In this class "Polly" won first, 2nd went to "Mickey," with "Dolly" and "Billy" third and fourth respectively. The military high jump also proved a "clean sweep," "Dolly" winning, with "Billy," "Micky" and "Brick Dust" in the order named. In the lightweight saddle class, "Polly" won third, with "Jazette" fourth, the first two prizes going to Miss Viau. On Thursday evening, at the request of the directors, a military jumping exhibition was put on in front of the grandstand. The jump was placed at five feet and "Mickey," "Billy," "Dolly" and "Gold Dust" went over in rapid succession without a tick. The bar was then lowered to four feet six inches, and the same four horses took it in pairs, "Micky" and "Dolly" being together, and "Billy" and "Brick Dust." The event evoked hearty applause and the crowd clamoured for more, but in view of the hard day the horses had had, and with the pen jump called for ten o'clock on Friday morning, it was deemed inadvisable to continue.

Unfortunately, when the pen jump was called, Miss Viau withdrew her entries. This caused keen disappointment to our riders, as with the pen only 24 feet by 16 feet, and the bar to be lifted off by the rider on the post and rail jump, we were sure that where performance and manners only counted, we would have won over the thoroughbreds she had. All our entries made excellent performances and all were clean, though unfortunately "Micky," whom Captain Drury rode instead of "Brick Dust," took it into his head to refuse three times before making a clean performance. The final result was "Polly" first, "Billy," "Dolly" and "Micky" 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Our horses were shipped on Friday night, and arrived back at St. Johns early on Saturday morning.

A woman who tipped the scales at more than two hundred pounds slipped on a banana skin in a grocery store and then landed in a crate of eggs. The storekeeper hastened to assist her to arise.

"I hope I have not broken them," she said.

"Not at all, madam," the polite storekeeper replied; "they're just a little bent."

## Personal & Regimental

### St. Johns Notes

Lt.-Col. McMillan, D.S.O., is staying at the Cavalry Barracks and coaching the "A" Squadron Polo Team.

Captain Halkett, M.C., R.C.A. M.C., is in Ottawa on a month's leave.

Captain "Billy" Home, M.C., R.C.R., is taking his leave in Quebec.

Captain M. H. A. Drury recently returned from Point-aux-Trembles, where he was in charge of the first musketry party.

Lt.-Col. Chasse, and Major Neilson were recent visitors at the Cavalry Barracks, bringing with them two officers from H.M.S. "Valerian."

Lt. Corridon and Lt. Alexander, Fort Ethan Allan, paid a visit to the Cavalry Barracks recently to arrange for a polo match between Fort Ethan Allan and "A" Squadron.

Major Murray, R.C.A.M.C., M. D. 6, was a visitor at the Officers' Mess recently.

Captain L. D. Hammond has gone to Point-aux-Trembles in charge of the second musketry party.

The many friends of Mrs. D. B. Bowie will regret to hear of her illness, and all ranks join in wishing her a speedy recovery.

Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Adele Pope, daughter of Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, to Mr. Geoffrey Birkett, of Ottawa. His many friends in the regiment wish him the greatest happiness.

### Toronto Notes

Ex-Trooper McKenzie, of "C" Squadron, and Ex-Trooper McLaughlin, of "A" Squadron, were seen during Exhibition.

"Jerry" Churchward, our R.S. Md., has been presented with another bouncing boy. Keep up the good work, Jerry.

His many friends will be pleased to learn that Lieut.-Colonel F. H. M. Codville, M.C., formerly of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and lately retired from the P.P.C.L.I., has completely recovered from his recent illness. He has been spend-

ing a few weeks at St. Patrick, P. Q., and is shortly returning to Vancouver.

Messrs. J. E. Tweedie and Douglas Miller are travelling agents with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at Montreal. Mr. Tweedie who was a sergeant with the Depot Squadron, resides at 197 Girouard St. Mr. Miller went to the Regiment overseas as a trooper from one of the Depot drafts.

Ex-Trooper Willband is on the sales staff of Messrs. Boulton and Waugh, furriers, Montreal.

Ex-Trooper Short, who left "A" Squadron about a year ago, is employed by the Bell Telephone Co. at Quebec.

We are glad to report that Major H. Stephens, R.C.D., has recovered from his illness and has returned to duty.

Ex-Trooper Emley, who took his discharge in 1894, paid a visit to Stanley Barracks recently on the occasion of his first visit to Toronto since the time of his discharge.

Lieut. Chadwick is taking a course at the school of musketry at Ottawa. Captain Wood is on the instruction staff on the school for this course.

The Musical Ride, from "B" Squadron, again proved one of the most attractive and popular features at both the afternoon and evening performances before the grandstand at the C.N.E. Exhibition. The appearance and performance of both men and horses was quite the equal of any ride which we have seen in the past.

A man, desiring to borrow some money, called upon the manager of his bank and told his story in an appealing manner.

After listening, the banker said, "I'll make you a sporting proposition—a sort of fifty-fifty proposal. It is not generally known that I have a glass eye."

The visitor looked at the banker closely and said—"I never suspected that."

"Few do," replied the banker, looking at the man with a straight face. "Now, if you will tell me which of my eyes is glass, I will make you a loan without a moment's hesitation."

"It is your left eye," was the quick response.

"You are right," said the banker; "but how could you tell?"

"Well," replied the other, "I noticed all the time I was telling my story that your left eye was the more sympathetic."



## "B" Squadron Notes

Loaded horses at 4.00 p.m., New Waterford, N.S., August 15. Arrived Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. 6 a.m., August 19. Time horses were on train, 86 hours. Distance travelled, 1423 miles; rate per hours on journey, 16½ miles. Condition of horse-cars (express 16s, mostly G.T.R.) Only one had gas in tank; none had water tanks, troughs or feeding troughs; N.B., hay nets are not part of R.C.D. equipment; most of top windows could not be opened; one car was fitted up as a post office, which articles had to be torn down; one car had one stall partition short; one car had one breast board short; all cars had large brake wheels 4' 6" from floor at back of two stalls with ugly bolt, level with horse's tail. These had to be padded with horse rugs; small rough wood doors and hinges over the centre end, car doors had to be covered with thick horse rugs, otherwise serious hock injury would have resulted; took a large gang of men four hours to fit cars up, as the fittings were rusted in and had not been used for a long time; dangerous blocks of wood at back of several stalls had to be knocked off.

Delays.—Hot box near Truro. One hour delay. Passenger coach draw-bar broke at Port Tupper; two hours delay; got new car. Express horse car No. 8265 draw-bar broke near Truro; had to put car at rear of train, behind caboose. Delay two hours at Moncton, temporarily fixing draw-bar. Left Truro with no air registered on dial in caboose and brakes on Pullman, half an hour delay when same was discovered. Brakes on Pullman and one diner too tight and terrific shakes sustained by occupants all way. Once all the dinners were thrown out of fire in diner. Several were knocked down. M.O. wired Montreal that broken limbs would result if such jerks continued. Train was 21 cars in length, and some of the engineers treated it as a freight; hence, possibly, the draw-bars breaking. A horse fell through the floor just after leaving New Waterford. R.C.E. carpenters were on board and repaired same. Another horse car, No. 8270, draw-bar broke near Campbelltown; delayed two hours; placed at back of train. Both emergency chains also drew right out and dropped on track. Proceeded with two derelict horse cars chained together by the bogey-carriage cross beams near Mont Joli. This chain

snapped at full speed. Delay two hours in placing new chain. Delayed two hours at Levis renewing these chains. Wired Montreal to have two new cars ready, sixteen stalls in each fitted.

On arrival at Montreal found cars not ready. No water; extra delay, apart from transferring horses, one hour. Same car fittings broken. Showed lack of experienced inspection. One of these cars (24 horses) had 18 inch space behind the partitions, thus allowing the horses to kick one another quite easily. Made passenger rate after leaving Montreal as a result of wiring C.N.R. that horses were in bad shape and several had been down. The heat and jerking added to the trouble. Ventilation of cars was very bad. Over one hour delayed at Toronto; got action upon going to see the head official at Union Station and reporting condition of horses. Took eight hours to go to Niagara-on-the-Lake. Many long delays at St. Catharines and on the Electric Railway. Delayed in unloading at Niagara-on-the-Lake as the horse cars will not go round the curve into the platform, therefore horses had to be unloaded by two ramps. There are no proper platforms for loading horse cars at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION HORSE SHOW.

"Bucephalus" came again into his own and made two sensational wins, winning the four feet six inches class and the best hunter over Course "A". Both classes had about twenty-five entries. The other horses from Stanley Barracks only missed the ribbons by narrow margins. In the absence of Captain Berteau, S.M. Lyne again rode the famous "Bucephalus" to victory.

One of the most popular classes in the show was the hunt teams. Captain Bate's entry made the best performance by far, ½ fault being scored against the team. Flemming's \$8,000 team came second with several faults, but they were awarded the blue ribbon over the Barracks' team on conformation. There were five teams in the class, Captain Bate's team winning second place. The team consisted of Major Baty's "Bobs" (Capt. Bate up), Major Timmis' "General Toby," (owner up), Lt.-Col. Bell's "Athol," (S.M. Lyne up).

In the novice classes, Major Baty got fourth in the lightweight with "Bobs." He made the best performance in his class but was beaten on conformation. In the open hunters class, Major Timmis

This is the time to give your order for an automobile, so you may have it for the fine weather.

We invite you to come and make your choice from the following:

**FORD**  
Six models

**DODGE BROTHERS**  
Seven models

and Seventeen models of the  
**STUDEBAKER line.**

We will be pleased to give you a demonstration at any time if requested.

**GREGOIRE'S GARAGE**

23 Champlain St.

Phone 460

got second with "General Toby," including the best performance in the heavyweight class. Lt.-Col. Bell's "Athol" got third in the 4 foot 6 inches class, and second in the ladies' hunter class, with Miss Helen Templeton in the saddle. She is one of the best lady riders in the show ring in the country. In the heavyweight saddle horses, "General Toby" got fourth, and in the thoroughbred breeding classes Major Timmis got in the money in three large classes, getting fifth in "Mare and Foal," fifth in "Foal 1925," and sixth in the yearling class. In the combination class (ride and drive) Major Timmis' "Lady Betty" was placed reserve in a large class.

### Canadian National Exhibition

The Musical Ride is as popular as ever. A new 32-file ride is being put on by "B" Squadron before the grandstand, afternoon and evening. In the afternoon it closes the vaudeville performance, while in the evening it is part of the wonderful spectacle, "Ties that Bind." The ride moves on to the stage in the dark and forms a semi-circular row of 32 sentries in front of the houses in Old Lon-

don Town. Behind these sentries is St. Paul's. After blowing a fanfare and the singing of a hymn in St. Paul's, the lights go up slowly, showing the sentries, who center forward, form a semi-circle, and salute. The Musical Ride is then proceeded with and is received with as much enthusiasm as ever.

### Cobourg Horse Show

The strike at Cape Breton prevented the usual entries at the Cobourg Horse Show, but Lt.-Col. Bell had considerable success with his mare "Athol," who won the Devonshire Cup (4th time for R. C.D.) and the high jump. Col. Bell also got second in the steeplechase with his fast pony "Joe."

A young woman who had studied in one of the modern universities met a professor who was noted for his absent-mindedness. "Don't you really remember me, professor?" she inquired. "You once asked me to marry you." "Ah, yes," replied the professor, displaying sudden interest; "and did you?"





**PEATE**  
STORE & SCHOOL  
of MUSIC  
LARGEST STOCK  
OF MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS  
IN CANADA  
1,000 Instruments and Seven  
Professional Teachers  
REPAIRING—Expert repairing of  
Brass and Wood Instruments.  
584 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST  
(Same address for 20 years.)  
MONTREAL

You are always  
welcome  
at  
**J.A. Lomme & Co. Ltd.**

Established in 1876 Tel 65

**C. O. Gervais & Frere**

Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries,  
Hardware, Glass, Oils, Paints  
and Cement.  
Wholesale and Retail,

For a Military Hair Cut  
patronize

**G. Cousineau,**  
Barber,  
THE BARRACKS.

Phone 228 P.O. Box 526

**Pierre Trahan,**  
SAINT-JEAN, P.Q.  
General Contractor  
and

Complete line of goods  
for the mason, etc,

**J.L. Pinsonnault**  
PHOTOGRAPHER

Photo supplies,  
Printing and develop-  
ing for amateurs.

76 Richelieu St. St. Johns

## Bytown Bits.

**D.R.A. Shoot.**—The annual shoot of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association at Connaught this year was one of the most successful ever pulled off by that organization. Marksmen from all over Canada came and vied with each other to pile up the high scores. The weather was good, with the exception of one afternoon, when a heavy storm caused the shooting to stop. Colonel Bird-whistle and his capable staff were the recipients of a large number of congratulations on the success of the meet.

**Highlanders Camp.**—The 38th Ottawa Highlanders held a camp at Connaught Ranges over Labour Day. During the camp the regiment was inspected by Major-General J. H. Elmsley.

**Hull Regiment Play and Work.**—The annual inspection of the Hull Regiment was held at Connaught Ranges on the 23rd August when the regiment went through field work under the eye of General F. W. Hill, of M.D. 3. Over Labour Day the unit journeyed to Montreal, where a right royal time was put in as guests of the 65th Regiment.

**Joins Great Majority.**—A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at high noon, August 22nd, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Crain, when Euphemia Margaret, daughter of the late John C. McIntyre, was united in marriage to Lieut.-Colonel William Archibald Blue, commander of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Blue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wesley Megaw. McIntyre, was united in marriage by Dr. W. E. Crain. She wore a striking ensemble suit of navy and gold, and smart navy blue French hat. Among those present were the groom's brother and sister-in-law, Major Walter Blue, D.S.O., of Montreal, and Mrs. Blue. The bride and groom were unattended. Miss Ethel Crain sang "For You Alone" very sweetly. Immediately following the reception the happy couple left for Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence. On their return Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Blue will reside in the Aylmer Apartments.

**Hank Gill Also.**—The wedding of Lieut. Henry Hill, P.L.D.G., and Miss Vera Birkett, daughter of the late Dr. Fred Birkett, was solemnized at St. John's Church

on Saturday afternoon, September 12th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Gorman, and Lieut. Drummond Code, P.L.D.G., was the best man. After the ceremony the happy couple marched out of the church under the crossed swords of the non-commissioned officers of A Squadron, P.L.D.G., to which Lieut. Gill belongs.

**Gone to England.**—Major-General J. H. MacBrien accompanied by Mrs. MacBrien, have sailed for England.

**Saw Old Pals.**—While down in the old city of Quebec last month it was my good fortune to run into Major E. A. Hetherington and Colonel Joe Duhaute. They both did all in their power to make the trip a pleasant one. As Abdul Aziz, the Akund of Swat, said in his Letters to the Ginfizes, "As a scotch and soda is at the end of a dusty day, so is the face of a friend in a weary land."

**A Doubtful Compliment.**—The Canada Gazette announces that the majority and then perhaps the regulations respecting the issue of Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers Long Service Decoration have been amended, and that those possessing the Decoration are entitled to have the letters V.D. put after their names. It's up to the lads who fell among stony ground during the late war to rise in protest.

**At Toronto Ex.**—A gun team from the Ottawa Half Company of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Naval Reserve attended the Toronto Exhibition, and whilst there, took part in the various competitions staged by the sailor lads.

**Elections Coming.**—The announcement of the Prime Minister that the Dominion elections are to be held next month has awakened wide-spread interest in political year. The present policy of train-some party has a good working circles. All the soldier-men of the country have to do is to see that ing a half starved skeleton of a votes will be of a decent size next skeleton is about worn out, and Commanding Officers of Districts are jolly well fed up with having to make a thousand bones do the work of ten thousand.

**Ottawa Was Pleased.**—Wearing his cheery smile and his classy kut kollege kelly, with the slouch brim, Duke Sawers barged into town the evening of the 7th and spent a few short days in our midst. The Duke is like the warm spring sun after a hard winter, always agreeable

and spreads a little ray of light on this dark and dismal world. Come again, Dook.

**Closed Up Camp.**—The summer camp that has been in full swing at Kirk's Ferry on the Gatineau, sponsored by the Ottawa and Hull Sergeants Association, has closed down for the season. Many of the members had their families up there all summer, and others spent week-ends at the charming spot.

Culled from "The Listening Post," British Expeditionary Force, France, 1914—1918.

Officer (to sentry who has been asleep)—"Why have you got your boots off?"

Sentry: "So as not to wake the horses, sir!"

I bless the morn that first we met,  
You touched my lips, a long-drawn  
kiss

Of passion, exquisite, devine,  
Which, sweeter than the rarest  
wine,

Sent the hot blood coursing  
through my veins

In ecstasies of bliss.

You made my heart throb with  
delight,

My soul o'erflow with ecstasy,  
When, gone the terrors of the  
night;

The cold clear dawn, a fantasy  
Life seemed to hold by misery,  
And everything seemed on the  
bum;

You gave me power to struggle on,  
You saved my life, "Sweet tot of  
Rum!"

Sympathetic One: "Well, what  
spoilt your leave; was it the  
weather?"

Sad One: "Not exactly; but the  
glass was going up and down all  
the time."

Young hopeful: "Daddy, what  
did you do in the Great War?"

Daddy (absent-mindedly): "23  
days."

"This is the gown, madame. I  
guarantee a fit."

"What is the price?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"I also guarantee a fit when my  
husband hears that."

He thought it safer to write to  
the girl's father, asking for her  
hand. He was an ardent lover  
but a poor speller, and his note  
ran:

"I want your daughter — the  
flour of your family."

"Are you sure it isn't my dough  
you're after?" replied the old  
man.



## Polo Notes.

The continuous rain spell has severely handicapped polo at St. Johns, and so far only one or two practices have been held. Both players and ponies are sadly in need of daily workouts, especially in view of the approaching match with the Fort Ethan Allan officers.

The ponies, as a whole, are going as well as could be expected after their long lay-off during the summer months, but some of them will require a lot of playing in fast company before the common faults of green ponies, such as shying off the ball, timidity in riding off, etc., can be eradicated. Some of the ponies that gave the greatest promise in the riding school during the winter proved unmanageable on the field, while others, who were looked upon as "second string" ponies, have taken to the out-door game like ducks to water. All, however, are "in the making," and, except for "Mainstay," have a lot to learn. The months of riding school work has been of the greatest use and the ground-work has been well done.

Lt. Corridon and Lt. Alexander, of Fort Ethan Allan, visited the barracks on Sunday, September 20th, and the final arrangements for the opening game were made. A series of three games will be played between the Ford Ethan Allan team and "A" Squadron on Saturday, October 3rd, Monday, October 5th, and Wednesday, the 7th. The American ponies, sixteen in number, will be shipped on October 1st, and the players will arrive on October 2nd, and will be put up at the officers' mess. The lateness of the season makes the weather conditions problematical, but, owing to inspection, the Fort Ethan Allan team was unable to come earlier and it was thought that it would be most desirable to play at least one match this year. The American team has been fortunate in having played four games this season, and in that respect has a big advantage over "A" Squadron, who have not been able to even have four practises to date.

Whatever the result of the games may be, it will be a start for polo here, and the culmination of all the time, labour and money expended on the polo field, ponies and equipment.

The state of matrimony was the first to have a petticoat government.

## The Lost Raincoat

Or, Correspondence in the Army.

Tumbledown Barracks,  
September 16th, 1925.

From Lt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. O. U. Stickinthemud, 13th Ibberville Lancers,

To Officer Commanding,  
13th Ibberville Lancers.

Loss of Kit.

Sir:—

I have the honour to request that my claim, attached herewith, for compensation for the loss of my rain coat while on patrol duty during the recent regimental training at Swamp Camp, be recommended for payment, in accordance with Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1916, Sec. 41, Article 98.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
O. U. Stickinthemud,  
Lt. and Bt. Lt.-Col.,  
13th Ibberville Lancers.

Tumbledown Barracks,  
Sept. 17, 1925.

Ninth Cavalry Brigade,  
Bullocks Corners, N.G.

Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.

The above noted officer of this Unit has forwarded a claim for the loss of his raincoat while on patrol duty at Swamp Camp. The claim is attached herewith, duly recommended, and it is considered that, in view of Pay and Allowance Regulation, 1916, Sec. 41, Article 98, he is entitled in compensation.

A. Grouse,  
Lt.-Col.,  
13th Ibberville Lancers

Headquarters, 9th. Cav. Bde.  
Bullocks Corners, N. G.  
Sept. 30th, 1925.

Officer Commanding,  
13th Ibberville Lancers,  
Tumbledown Barracks,  
Squeedunecville, N. S. F.

Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.

Receipt is acknowledged of your I. 14-; 7, dated September 17th, regarding the above noted subject. The matter has been referred to Divisional Headquarters for a ruling, and you will be duly informed as soon as a reply has been received.

N. O. Good,  
Capt. & Bt. Colonel,  
Staff Captain, 9th Cav. Bde.

## Always Dependable

# "SALADA"

## TEA

H616

Accept no substitute for no other tea is so uniformly pure and delicious. Try it to-day.

Tumbledown Barracks,  
Oct. 19th, 1925.

9th Cavalry Brigade,  
Bullocks Corners, N.G.

Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.

With reference to your S.T. 4-6-8-5, dated September 30th, 1925. May this office be informed, please, whether a ruling has been received from Divisional Headquarters.

A. Grouse,  
Lt.-Col.,  
13th Ibberville Lancers

Headquarters, 9th. Cav. Bde.  
Bullocks Corners, N. G.  
Oct. 5th, 1925.

6th Cavalry Division,  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.

Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.

With reference to the above noted subject and my S.T. 4-6-7-9, of the 5th inst. May a reply now be received, please?

N. O. Good,  
Capt. & Bt. Colonel,  
Staff Captain, 9th Cav. Bde.

Headquarters, 6th Cav. Div.,  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.,  
Oct. 25th, 1925.

9th Cavalry Brigade,  
Bullocks Corners, N.G.

Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.

With reference to above noted subject and your S.T. 4-6-7-2 dated October 5th. It will be necessary to have a sworn affidavit from the Officer Commanding the 13th Ibberville Lancers, to the effect that the raincoat in question was the property of Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col. O. U. Stickinthemud and that he has replaced it since.

I. B. Blockem,  
Major,  
D.A.A. & G.M.G., 6th Cav. Div.

Headquarters, 9th. Cav. Bde.  
Bullocks Corners, N. G.  
Oct. 30th, 1925

Officer Commanding,  
13th Ibberville Lancers,  
Tumbledown Barracks,  
Squeedunecville, N.S.F.

Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.

In reply to your I. 13-4-6 dated 19th inst. Attached herewith is



Tel. Bell 382

Lunni, Mercredi, Vendredi,  
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.  
9 a.m. to noon, 1 to 5 p.m.,  
7 to 8 p.m.

**V. J. Levasseur, D.D.S.**

CHIRURGIEN-DENTIST  
SURGEON DENTIST

110 Richelieu

St.-Jean

**L. D. Trudeau**

**Sugar Crust Bread,  
Cakes and Pies.**

Special Orders attended to

177 Richelieu St.,  
St. Johns, Que.



FULL LINE OF  
**Dennison's  
GOODS**

**H. BERNARD & FILS,**

52 Richelieu St. Johns Que.

Phone 126

49 Collin Street

**Latour & Dupuis Inc.**  
ST-JEAN, QUE.

**Lumber Merchants  
and  
Manufacturers of all kinds  
of Sash, Doors and  
Mouldings.**

**Specialty--Window and  
Plate Glass.**

Stanislas Poulin, C.R., LL.L.  
Ivan Sabourin, B.C.L.

**Poulin & Sabourin.**

ATTORNEYS AND  
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

P. O. 423  
Tel. 142

22 St. Jacques St.  
Saint-Jean, P.Q.

reply received from 6th Division  
for your information and neces-  
sary action, please.

**N. O. Good,**  
Capt. & Bt. Colonel,  
Staff Captain, 9th Cav. Bde.

Tumbledown Barracks,  
November 2nd, 1925.

9th Cavalry Brigade,  
Bullocks Corners, N.G.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

Attached herewith sworn affidavit  
to the effect that the raincoat lost  
was the property of the above  
noted officer, who states that he  
has not replaced the coat as yet,  
owing to financial reasons.

**A. Grouse,**  
Lt.-Col.,  
13th Ibberville Lancers

Headquarters, 9th. Cav. Bde.  
Bullocks Corners, N. G.  
November 10th, 1925.

6th Cavalry Division,  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

With reference to the above  
noted subject and your Z. 4-8-9-3  
dated October 25th, 1925. En-  
closed herewith copy of letter re-  
ceived from the Officer Command-  
ing, 13th Ibberville Lancers, to-  
gether with sworn affidavit.

**N. O. Good,**  
Capt. and Bt.-Col.  
Staff Captain, 9th Cavalry Bde.

Headquarters, 6th Cav. Div.  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.  
November 20th, 1925.

9th Cavalry Brigade,  
Bullocks Corners, N.G.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

In reply to your S.T. 4-6-7-3  
dated 10th inst. It is noted that  
the above noted officer has not  
complied with the provisions of P.  
& A. Reg 1916, Sec. 41, Art. 98, in  
that he has not replaced the coat  
owing to financial reasons. As  
this is a special case the matter  
has been referred to Corps Head-  
quarters for a ruling.

**I. Blockem,**  
Major,  
D.A.A. & G.M.G., 6th Cav. Div.

Headquarters, 6th Cav. Div.  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.,  
November 20th, 1925.

3rd Corps,  
SpotlessTown, E.G.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

With reference to above noted

subject and attached correspond-  
ence. May a ruling be given as  
to whether this officer is entitled  
to compensation without having  
replaced the article in question.

**I. Blockem,**  
Major,  
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., 6th Cav. Div.

Tumbledown Barracks,  
December 1st, 1925

9th Cavalry Brigade,  
Bullocks Corners, N.G.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

With further reference to the  
above noted subject and I. 13-4-8  
dated November 3rd. Lt. & Bt.  
Lt.-Col. O. U. Stickinthemud has  
paraded before me this date and  
has requested that in view of the  
lateness of the season and the fact  
that he has no raincoat, he might  
be permitted to wear a cloak on  
parades where otherwise raincoats  
would be worn.

As this is not considered as like-  
ly to promote "Esprit de Corps"  
within the Unit, the request was  
refused, but it is considered that  
this officer should receive some  
compensation, as requested in my  
letter of September 16th.

**A. Grouse,**  
Lt.-Col.,  
13th Ibberville Lancers.

Headquarters, 9th. Cav. Bde.  
Bullocks Corners, N. G.  
December 8th, 1925.

6th Cavalry Division,  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

With reference to above noted  
subject, may a reply now be re-  
ceived to S.T. 4-6-8, please.

**N. O. Good,**  
Capt. & Bt.-Col.,  
Staff Captain, 9th Cav. Bde

Headquarters, 3rd Corps,  
SpotlessTown, E.G.  
December 10th, 1925.

6th Cavalry Division,  
Sunshine Camp, O.K.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

With reference to your W. 1-6-7  
dated November 20th, regarding  
above noted subject. Attached  
herewith is reply of the J.A.G.,  
to whom the matter was referred  
by the D.P.M. 3rd Corps. Will  
you procure the necessary inform-  
ation, when a decision will be  
given.

**C. De Vere Smith-Brown,**  
Colonel,  
A.A.G., 3rd Cavalry Corps.

Office of J.A.G. 3rd Corps,  
SpotlessTown, E.G.  
December 8th, 1925.

A.A.G.,  
3rd Cavalry Corps,  
Corps Headquarters.

**Loss of Kit, Lt. & Bt. Lt.-Col.  
O. U. Stickinthemud.**

With reference to your C. 7-8-9-  
3 dated November 25th, relating  
to the above noted subject. I re-  
gret that, owing to pressure of  
work in connection with courts-  
martial, I have delayed answering.

It would appear that the pro-  
visions of P. & A. Reg. 1916, Sec.  
41, Art. 98, have not been com-  
plied with in their entirety by  
the claimant. It should also be  
noted for future reference that  
Art. 98 of P. & A. Reg. 1916 has  
been amended insofar as G.O. 56,  
1918, is concerned, the latter read-  
ing as follows: "P. & A. Reg. 1916,  
Sec. 41, Art. 98, is amended by  
adding on line three after the  
word compensation 'if any' ". It  
would therefore appear that claim-  
ing compensation under Art. 98  
without stating (as amended 1918)  
might nullify the entire proceed-  
ings.

Taking it from a broad-minded  
standpoint, however, it would  
seem that the intention of those  
drafting Art. 98 was to provide  
the required authority for mak-  
ing good losses incurred by an of-  
ficer or officers and soldiers with-  
in the full meaning of the word  
under M.M.L. Sec. 78, as amended  
by A.A. & A.A. 1921. It is con-  
sidered that in making this claim,  
a statement should be made to the  
effect that it was raining or looked  
like rain on the day in question,  
in order to justify the carrying  
or wearing of the aforesaid coat.  
Should, however, it be shown that  
there was no need of such coat,  
the carrying of it without author-  
ity might be taken to come within  
the meaning of A.A. Sec. 89 & (7).

After careful perusal of the  
wording of P. & A. Reg. 1916, Sec.  
41, Art. 98 (as amended 1918),  
it would seem that there is no  
specified time by which the lost  
article of kit has to be replaced.  
A claimant might await confirm-  
ation of his claim by the military  
authorities, under whose jurisdic-  
tion it comes, before purchasing a  
replacement, and still be carrying  
out the provisions of the Article  
quoted. Without wishing to have  
my opinion treated as final at the  
moment, I would be inclined to  
say that the non-replacement of  
the damaged or lost article im-  
mediately would not prejudice the  
claimant.

**A. Quibbler,**  
Lt.-Col.,

J.A.G. 3rd Cav. Corps.  
(To be continued in next number)



## Some Aspects of Staff Work.

(A Lecture delivered December, 1922, before The United Service Institute of India, by Major General L. R. Vaughan, C.B., D.S.O., Commandant, Staff College, Quetta.)

I deem it a great honour to have been asked to read a paper before you this afternoon. The subject on which I have been asked to speak is Staff Work—a large subject with which it is, of course, impossible to deal comprehensively in the time at my disposal. I had hoped that, before addressing, I would be able to obtain a copy of the new Field Service Regulations, Part One, in which, as you know, the revised Staff Manual will be incorporated. The book, however, I regret to state, has not come to hand in time, and therefore I propose to devote my remarks to certain ideas on one aspect of Staff Work. I am afraid that there is nothing new in anything I wish to say, but no reflection by officers of the staff on their own work is ever profitless. I must explain

that I am really talking of Staff Duties in War, although my remarks are equally applicable to peace conditions.

We have good authority for saying that no man can serve two masters, but the unfortunate staff officer has to serve no less than three. A staff officer has—

Firstly—His duty towards his Commander.

Secondly—His duty towards other members of the Staff.

Thirdly—His duty towards the Troops.

Given professional knowledge, there is no great difficulty in carrying out the first and second of these duties. The third duty, the duty towards the troops, is, however, much more difficult. It is of this duty that I propose to speak today.

Technically speaking, staff officers have no responsibility of their own. They speak and act on behalf of their commander. His is the ultimate responsibility if things go wrong—his the credit when they go right. This, of course, is quite proper.

Actually, however, the responsibility of the Staff is very great, and all the greater because they represent not their own individual

authority, but that of someone else, namely, the Commander.

Every soldier knows that every body of troops, great or small, reflects very strongly the personal influence of the commander. In large formations it may take some time before the result of that influence makes itself manifest, but all the time that influence is at work for either good or bad. That influence of the Commander of the troops is exerted both by the Commander personally and directly, and also through his Staff.

If that indirect influence of the Commander through his Staff is to produce the best effect and the maximum of effect, the Staff must possess two main qualifications, namely:

(1)—Professional Staff Efficiency,

(2)—Suitable personality.

What constitutes professional efficiency on the part of a Staff Officer? I suggest that it can be classified under the following headings:—

(1) Possession of actual military knowledge.

(2) Recognition of the moral effect of good staff work.

(3) Knowledge of the organization of the staff.

(4) Power to organize and decentralize responsibility within his own sphere.

(5) Observance of the correct chain of command.

(6) Recognition of the value of personal liaison.

### Possession of Actual Military Knowledge.

There is little I need say about actual military knowledge. It can only be acquired by study, reflection and experience. Under this heading, however, I include those qualities of intelligent imagination and forethought which are essential in all members of the staff if the army is to be maintained on up-to-date lines. I say 'essential' because the progress of science must be studied and foreseen. Finally, the results must be applied to the resources of the army with imagination tempered with prudence, so that the insurance premium of the army to the State in peace may be kept as low as compatible with efficiency and safety; and so that war, when it does come, may be brought to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible, as economically as possible, and with the minimum human suffering and loss of life.

**Tel. No. 3**

# EDGAR MAYRAND

## Market Place Grocer, St. Johns

QUICK SERVICE

TWO DELIVERY TEAMS

"All goods sold at market prices only, not one penny over it--Honest Trading"

## CHOICE GROCERIES

Fresh Halibut, Salmon, Haddock, Dore, Smoked Finnan Haddies and Fillets-every Thursdays.

Try our delicious Pure Pork Sausage also Ham and Bacon.

**Tel. No. 3**

Next to Leo. Lemaire's Complete Butcher Shop.



### Recognition of the Moral Effect of Good Staff Work.

No army or body of troops can be efficient in which the higher command thereof is the object of hatred, contempt, disrepute or ridicule. Any or all of these feelings can be produced by bad staff work. It is with our own army—an army consisting largely of, and officered by, Britishers—that I am dealing today. Therefore the psychology which we have to consider especially is that of the British-born. I think you will agree that the Britisher is an easy man to lead, but a hard one to drive. He is an ardent supporter of individual freedom. He claims personal independence; he is naturally intolerant of restraint; he is apt to be a critic, and a captious critic at that, of superior authority. If the staff work that he sees is careless, badly worded, untidy, rudely or unsympathetically worded, or containing any of the other faults which we include in bad staff work, then the effect on him is to produce one or the other of the feelings of hatred, contempt or ridicule. On the other hand, good staff work engenders a feeling of confidence and evokes action correspondingly good and thorough on the part of the recipient.

"Whatever is done within an army," says Von des Goltz, "must always be aimed at increasing its moral force." This question of moral effect of good or bad staff work is one which often does not command the importance it should.

### Knowledge of the Organization of The Staff

Again it is necessary to emphasize the fact that we are dealing with the British Staff. This is the more necessary because our staff organization is different to that of every other country. All continental and other nations organize their staff control under a Chief Staff Officer. We organize our Staff under a trio of three principal staff officers, the C.G.S., the A.G., and the O.M.G. At the end of the war a committee sat in France to consider whether it was advisable to change our system and model our organization on the lines of other nations. It was eventually decided that no change was necessary and that our Staff organization for peace and war is to remain as it now is.

One reads and hears a lot about "unity of command"—how it won the war; how essential it is; and yet our staff organization is, at first sight, a negation of the principle of unity of command. Tak-

ing the late war right through, however, that organization proved itself remarkably efficient. The reason, I think, can again be attributed to our national psychology. We seem to have a natural instinct for team work, and this instinct is fostered, if indeed not entirely produced, by our public school training.

Any organization that one sets up has inherent advantages and disadvantages. The chief advantages of our organization are, I think, three:—

First—That the heavy load of work and responsibility which rests on a Chief of Staff is considerably, though not proportionately, lessened when divided among three.

Secondly—That replacement is easier in the case of promotion, of casualty, or of other cause for change.

Thirdly — It has successfully stood the test of a war of the greatest magnitude.

The main disadvantage is that of triple control, to which I have already referred. There are also other disadvantages which are apparent—and I need not waste time on them. There is, however, one disadvantage, not quite so apparent at first sight, inherent in this system, to which I would like to refer, and that is the danger of staff officers specializing too much. There is a tendency for officers to start in one class of, "C," "Q" or "A," and to be employed in that class alone throughout the rest of their staff service. That is natural because it is easier from every point of view, but of course it is wrong. It appears to me, however, that all these disadvantages can be more than minimized, they can be almost obviated, provided the staff will recognize three facts:—

Firstly — Although there are three branches of the staff, there are not three staffs. There is, there must be, and there can only be one staff. In that one staff, no branch is more important than any other. Each has its own particular work to do, and the work done by all three is equally necessary to make the army machine run efficiently. This is the main principle in the staff organization of the British Army.

Secondly—No staff officer is really competent unless he understands the work not of one branch but of all three branches, and is capable at any moment of taking up work straight away in any branch. This means that we must see that staff officers obtain adequate and efficient instruction in, and experience of, all classes of staff work.

Thirdly—The principle of unity of command must be reintroduced into the organization by fixing definitely the responsibility for co-ordination of staff work.

In the old F.S.R. Part II, and Staff Manual, it was definitely laid down that although the power and responsibility of co-ordination in staff work at General Headquarters was vested in the Commander-in-Chief, he was empowered and by implication was expected to delegate the responsibility for co-ordination to his C. G.S. In the case of subordinate formation, however, the question was left much more indefinite.

Staff Manual, War (1912) says: "In subordinate commands, the same general principle should be followed, the amount of authority to be delegated to the Senior General Staff Officer being at the discretion of the responsible commander."

In actual practice in war, the result of this worked out three ways:—

First—There was the commander who desired to do all the co-ordination himself. This was all right in times of comparative quiet, but when heavy continuous fighting has started, the commander became so occupied with his more legitimate work that he was obliged to hand the responsibility for co-ordination to the Senior General Staff Officer. That meant at once temporary friction in the machine owing to change of routine; the remainder of the staff not having been in the habit of looking to the Senior General Staff Officer for co-ordination, and that officer not having been in the habit of doing it. It is perhaps worth while remarking here what an important part habit and routine can play in war.

Secondly — Some commanders did a certain amount of co-ordination themselves and delegated the responsibility for the remainder. The result in battle was exactly the same, namely, that all co-ordination necessarily fell on the Senior General Staff Officer. The dislocation of work, however, in this case was not as grievous as delegated the whole responsibility in the former case.

Thirdly — Some commanders for co-ordination of staff work to the Senior General Staff Officer. This proved the best method.

I have not seen the proof copy of Field Service Regulations, Part One, and so I cannot tell you what the final decision on this point, but I anticipate that the advantage of commanders of subordinate formations delegating the responsibility for the co-ordination of staff work to their Senior General

Staff Officer will be more emphatically stated than in previous Field Service Regulations. It may be, and is sometimes, argued that co-ordination should be delegated, not necessarily to the Senior General Staff Officer, but to the Staff Officer of the formation who is senior by army rank. This problem should be studied, like all military problems, from the standpoint of "What is the object?" The object of all war is to defeat the enemy. That can only be done in battle. The plans for, and the conduct of, the actual fighting are the work of the General Staff. The other two branches provide the men's food and material to enable the fighting to be carried out. They, therefore, deal only with the means to the end—the General Staff with the end itself. Therefore it appears logical that the duty of co-ordination should be allotted to the General Staff, that is to the branch, not the individual.

### Organization and Delegation of Responsibility

Nature has endowed man with a certain modicum of strength. Everyone is able to endure mental and physical strain up to a certain point. The moment that point is reached the strain becomes too severe and there is a danger of breakdown. Breakdowns are inconvenient from every point of view, especially in war, and therefore should be avoided. Staff work should be organized so that everyone does his full share of work up to the capacity of the average man, but is not subject to undue strain. This entails proper decentralization of responsibility. All sound business firms recognize the importance of this organization, and if it is true when mere profit is at stake, how much more necessary is it when the stake is the safety of the Empire, and when the price is to be paid in the lives of men, not in pounds sterling.

Decentralization is also necessary in order that the Senior Staff Officers, like the Commander, may not lose sight of the bigger issues by becoming involved in a mass of detail. If decentralization is to be a real live factor, it follows that every link of the chain must pull its weight. One has, certainly, in the past, seen links which did not pull their weight, while others, to restore the balance, were doing more than their fair share. One cannot insist too strongly on the evil of this. It is uneconomical, and proper economy in the expenditure of brains or mental output of human beings is as necessary as proper economy in sovereigns



**15¢** PER  
PKG.

— and in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT)  
TINS



# OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality



# Drink GURD'S Drinks

Wherever you have the  
opportunity!

GURD'S Ginger Ales.

GURD'S Soda Water.

GURD'S Ginger Beer.

Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale is the Acme of select  
refreshment—a winner—with people  
of discerning taste!

## GURD'S DRINKS SATISFY!

On sale at the Canteen.  
On call at the Mess.

Tel. Main 7961

La Compagnie  
**H. FORTIER**  
Limitée.

Négociants en Gros et  
Importateurs

**TABACS,  
CIGARES,  
CIGARETTES,  
PIPES,  
CONFISERIES, etc.**

67-69 Rue St. Paul, MONTREAL

or rupees. If a staff officer, or any other officer or man, cannot do his fair share of the work and shoulder his delegated responsibility, he should be replaced by someone who can do so. The Army is not a charitable institution, and in no case is it fair or economical that someone else should support an undue strain to make up for the limitations of the inefficient.

### Observance of the Correct Chain of Command.

The chain of command in the Army is the outcome of the same principle of organization which I have just mentioned. There is perhaps nothing more prone to produce friction between the Staff and the troops than the non-observance of the chain of command. This chain has been very carefully worked out as the result of experience, with a view to obtaining from each individual the maximum results with the most economical working. To obtain these results, however, a proper working of the whole machinery is required. If the Staff deprive any subordinate commander of his proper status by encroaching on his responsibility, or if, by undue interference, or in any other way, they undermine his position, vis-a-vis his command, they not only produce friction, but they militate against the moral of the army, and are guilty of the worst staff crime—disloyalty. Loyalty towards his commander and towards the Staff is demanded necessarily from every Staff Officer. Still more is loyalty demanded towards subordinate commanders, because where, as loyalty, in the first two cases is immediately apparent to the responsible authority and can be readily dealt with, in the third case—the case of the troops—the disloyalty is not so immediately apparent to the responsible authority, and the sufferers are not in a position themselves to remedy the evil. The secret of knowing how to avoid this danger of disloyalty to subordinate commanders lies in the proper maintenance of a proper horizon or perspective. This is by no means easy to do, because the horizon of every formation is different. For instance, the horizon of the Staff at General Headquarters is essentially different to that of the staff of an infantry brigade. It is very necessary that all staff officers should appreciate this difference in horizon, and should learn to adjust their mental attitude quickly to the horizon of the particular formation to which they may be posted.

### Value of Personal Liaison.

Perhaps one of the greatest les-

sons of the War is the value of personal liaison. If Staff Officers can see commanders and troops and talk things over personally, how many misunderstandings disappear, how much correspondence diminishes, how much more smoothly the machine runs and how much happier is life for everyone. It is true that problems must be argued, decisions must be given in writing, and necessary records must be kept. Moreover, India, as a country, is large, distances are great and travelling expensive, therefore economy must be exercised. But on the other hand, the more unmovable an officer is the more correspondence accumulates around him; the greater the possibility of misunderstandings and uneconomical working generally. The more that Staff Officers of all grades can visit troops, show themselves and prove their desire to help, the higher will be the moral of the army, the more efficient will be the weapon for which the State pays, and, in the end, despite train fares, the greater the economy resulting. The first and perhaps still the best writer on Staff work, von Shellendorf, says: "In devoting his energies to mental qualifications the staff officer, by keeping himself constantly in contact with troops, should never lose a fellow-feeling for them or their wants." This is as true today as when the book was first written.

### Personality

Lastly personality, a gift which one is, or is not endowed at birth, but also a gift which one can do much by one's own efforts to cultivate. In personality can perhaps be included:—

1. Judgment of Character. This is the result of study and experience. The staff officer should never forget that every man requires slightly different handling, according to his particular psychology.

2. Politeness—A most essential quality, especially when dealing with the Britisher who is more easily led than driven.

3. Tact, which is the resultant of judgment, politeness and good feeling.

4. Straight-forward dealing—an attribute especially necessary towards Britishers and Orientals.

5. Helpfulness—perhaps the greatest virtue of all.

6. Patience, which enables one to maintain a cool and calm demeanour.

7. Unfailing good-temper and cheerfulness, however tired one



may be, or however bad the situation.

8. True optimism, based on knowledge and self-confidence.

There are many other points on which I should like to touch, but time prevents my discussing them. I can only reiterate that if the Staff Officer will bear in mind and follow the points I have mentioned as necessary for good staff work and combine them with a gentlemanly, human and helpful demeanour, he will go a long way towards assisting his commander to get the best results out of the troops. For what else was he appointed?

## Discipline and Personality.

(By Sergt.-Major Instructor E. J. Simon, R.C.R.)

From "The Defence Quarterly"

In the training of the Canadian Militia we are confronted with a difficult task. It is difficult because we are unable constantly to apply the recognized methods of securing discipline. Drill is the traditional, and probably the best, method of producing "riflemen from mud." But unfortunately we are only able to administer occasional and indifferent doses of this medicine. The application is not sufficiently constant to be really efficacious and the visible results at least are not always encouraging. We are therefore bound to look around to discover something else that will ensure the intelligent subordination of the soldier to his leader.

We must, however, understand the real nature of military discipline before we are able to appreciate the value of a suggestion regarding this intelligent subordination. We may find an indication of the nature of military discipline is we look back into the dawn of human progress. There we should find the early parents exercising a regulating influence over the conduct and development of their children. We should find those parents trying to teach their children to follow such paths of conduct and development as they themselves had found most desirable for the attainment and preservation of the individual and family happiness and well-being. It is certain that any non-compliance with the parents' instructions would be brought to the notice of the child by various means—until

the child had learned that parental control was of some value in his life and should be given some attention. It was necessary for the development and progress of the human race that the child be taught to conduct himself in strict accordance with parental ideas, and in order to ensure a proper influence in the child's life we should find that occasionally the parents might go so far as to inflict severe punishment for disregard of their wishes and orders.

The family became a tribe; the tribe a nation; the nation an empire. In each we find a supreme head to whom all elements must be subordinate. Without such subordination there could be no real unity, and consequently no strength, no progress and no stability. Throughout all ages there has always been some one who, in some way or other, managed to secure the power over others. It was possible for such power to be exercised through the agency of fear and superstition—and we may rest assured that such means of securing the subordination of the masses were not altogether neglected. But fear and superstition are but poor means of securing the desired subordination in an army. Slavish and passive mass subordination is not what military discipline requires—but rather an intelligent, active and co-operative subordination.

On the battlefield, at any rate, action has tended towards individuality. Command has been considerably decentralized until we now find the lowly non-commissioned officer exercising an important influence on the fortunes of a battle. The quality of the control which he exercises over his unit must be of a high order; it must not be based on so weak a foundation as fear, but rather on a foundation of intelligence and personality. It is not a system of discipline that will secure really intelligent subordination, but rather the permeation of the ranks with ideals and ideas. Thoughts must be centralized on one objective or idea and we must ensure that there is an intelligent display of initiative in the achievement of an objective. This display of individual initiative must not degenerate into inco-ordinated individual effort. The action of each individual must be subject to some idea, ideal or a personality—and for the majority of the rank and file the best dominating influence is that of personality. The soldiers who have fought the Empire's battles have not always been of a high intellectual stamp—but they have always been responsive to the ideals of some great leader.

## Regnier's Drug Store.

Look for the Drug Store with  
the Red Cross.

Phone 582

We do delivery

GET IT AT THE

## J. A. BOULAIS' STORE

All kinds of Magazines, Newspapers, Chocolates, Cigars, Tobacco, Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

45 ST. JAMES ST., ST. JOHNS, QUE.

Next to Post Office.

## Banking Service For All

Throughout Canada the Bank of Montreal numbers among its customers representatives of all classes.

While its service is able to care for the banking needs of the largest accounts, the Bank of Montreal values equally the business of its smallest customers, and provides equally for their needs.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Over 600 Branches Throughout Canada.

I. V. J. CLEARY, Manager

## Dyeing of all kinds

Dry Cleaners of Dresses, Gowns, Cloaks, Gloves, etc., Suits. (Palm Beach), and Overcoats.

Men's Hats of all kinds cleaned and re-blocked.

We also clean Furs, Rugs, Parlour Furniture, etc.

You will have full satisfaction in sending us your articles.

Work guaranteed.  
Moderate Prices.

TROY LAUNDRY  
Dyers Dry Cleaners

Meunier & Freres, Prop.

Telephone 39

IBERVILLE

Get your Printing at The News.



In the end it is personality that holds sway.

It is not possible for a commander to control directly the individual soldier — and therefore the development of personality in the junior leaders is of increased importance. In the army it is imperative that the will of the commander should influence the action of the individual. There must be one mind—and ultimately one mind only—guiding the destiny of the army. This has been ensured by the creation of a chain of responsibility and subordination. The commander's will is first of all expressed to his immediate subordinates, and these in turn to their subordinates, until, ultimately, the platoon and section commanders, by the control they exercise over their units, are giving expression to the will of the commander. What the soldier does is not dependent so much on the will of the commander-in-chief may be—but rather on what his immediate leader does. But the eventful interpretation of the will of the commander is ensured by organized subordination which produces that intelligent co-operation so essential to the success of any operation.

It is this aspect of co-operation

that we should emphasize in our training. It is an appeal to the intelligence of the man whom we instruct. It will ensure that much-to-be-desired state of affairs where the soldier surrenders himself absolutely to the control of his leader without at the same time losing his individuality and his power of initiative. This is a really difficult thing to accomplish, because it means that while ensuring that the soldier becomes in a sense mechanic in his reaction to the commands of his leader we must, at the same time, avoid that form of suppression which makes out of an intelligent man—an automaton.

The real nature of military discipline is to be found in this idea of co-operation. It is certain that ultimately each individual in an army will be actuated by some one great idea or by the example of an inspiring personality. There is great potency in such an ideal as the will to win, or the example who, at the head of his troops, hurls himself against a seemingly successful enemy. But the defeat of the enemy is only brought about by the co-operation of all elements comprising an army. We must therefore constantly keep in mind during training that we are striv-

ing to gain the co-operation of the soldier without coercion. This is best secured by a personality that attracts to itself the best that is in the men placed under its influence.

Years ago it was sufficient if the soldier gave a more or less rigid, unwavering, physical adherence to his leader and comrades. Nowadays, however, his adherence must be mainly intellectual. Standing in line to meet the massed attacks of advancing battalions required another type of discipline—which we are not losing very fast. The absolute subordination of the man was the only criterion of those days. Individuality was ruthlessly suppressed, and if at times it did display itself, it was in spite of, and not because of, the system of training then in existence. Marching, shooting, and obedience were about the only things which a soldier of former days had to learn. Today the soldier is, comparatively speaking, an intellectual giant. Today, our soldiers are not only required to march, shoot and obey, but they actually dabble in the realms of science. They study physics, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and what not. Men who are able to tackle such subjects cannot be disciplined by the old methods of constant soul-killing drill. Instead of instilling into the soldier the fear of punishment we must inculcate ideals of conduct and achievement; we must develop his mental faculties and we must encourage a display of reasonable judgment and initiative. There must be an appeal to the soldier's intelligence and our training must be moral training of the highest type.

Our own Canadian troops in the Great War were a splendid example of this type of training. They were, of course, a growth during the war. They had not, as it were, been spoiled by the traditions of the past. The free and open life of the country had developed in them a certain independence of spirit which could not so easily be brought into subjection, even if the leaders had been more experienced and capable in the traditional methods of enforced discipline. Their self-reliance and resourcefulness, born of a continual contending for existence in a comparatively new country, were qualities pre-eminently useful in modern warfare. They were men well set in their habits of life and it was consequently futile to endeavour to mould them all into the same pattern. It could not be done because individuality is too fluid a thing to be moulded into some definite pattern. It was inevitable

that these men should be given a great measure of freedom and an abundant opportunity for the expression of their individuality.

The discipline of the Canadian troops was not based so much on tradition and drill, on fear and superstition, as it was on personality. Our men were fortunate in having as leaders many a successful business man, whose success was largely due to his personality and his knowledge of human nature.

The keynote of successful leadership is personality. Mere technical knowledge, mere experience is not enough. There must be something else. There must be character, honesty, sincerity and enthusiasm—because these are the qualities that command the respect of others. To be successful, the leader must, first of all, inspire before he can teach and lead. His education and training will be of little value if there is not something in his make-up over and above these. This plus quality must be something that attracts men and is to be found in an attractive personality. Such a personality is the product of high ideals, of honesty of purpose, and of sympathy with one's fellow, because ultimately it is certain that no leader may be successful unless he is possessed of this sympathy.

A leader must feel confident that every man placed under him can become a competent soldier. No man should be condemned outright because at first he seems unlikely to make good. "He'll never make a good soldier," should not be heard from the confident leader. Seemingly incompetent men should be a challenge to one's ability. They should be studied more closely and the best method of handling them discovered. In every man there is much that may be useful for military purposes. The military profession is one of great ramification and all men may be more or less fitted into it somewhere. Find out what your men can do and their disposal is easy. Encourage every man; advise him, show him his possibilities, get him to believe in himself and bring him under the influence of your own personality. In this way we shall be calling forth all the desirable military qualities in the man. He will want to make good because he has become interested in his own development. He finds great satisfaction in his achievements, he likes the competition with himself, and if he is handled properly he becomes interested in co-operating with his leader and comrades in whatever tends to ensure the success of his unit.

It is the leader's personality

## ROBERTSON'S CHOCOLATE BARS

are made in many  
delicious varieties.

There is sure to be  
the kind that you will  
delight your partic-  
ular taste.

Ask for them at the  
Canteen.



By Appointment



To H.M. King George V

## J.R. Gaunt & Son (Canada) Co.

LIMITED

358-360 St. Catherine Street West

Established

MONTREAL

200 Years

### SWORD MANUFACTURERS

Presentation Plate	Badges	Military Equipment
Rose Bowls	Buttons	of all kinds
Challenge Cups	Medals	Gold and Silver Lacemen
Sport Trophies	Decorations	Art Metal Workers

Sterling Silver and Electro Plated Wares

Contractors to the Canadian, English and  
Foreign Governments.

## TROPHIES

We have just published a special Presentation and  
Sports' Trophy list.

Write for an illustrated copy.

Known all over the world, we offer you our ser-  
vices.

Our Montreal Factory is entirely at your disposal.

We have exceptional value in cups.

Do not fail to ask for quotations.

Goods sent on approval at our own risk.

**Mappin & Webb**  
CANADA LIMITED

353 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal  
Jewellers Goldsmiths Silversmiths

GO TO

## OMER GAMACHE

The People's Store

For choice GROCERIES and  
Kitchen Utensils of all kinds.

For BEER and PORTER of all  
brands.

We also carry an assortment of  
DRY GOODS of various lines

Telephone 150

2 Market Place

St. Johns

## DOW DOW DOW WELL HIT, SIR !

The keen eye and sure judgment applaud a  
neat stroke, Cavalry and Infantry men are  
noted judges of most good things. When  
they want the best - A L E - they ask for  
"DOW."

"The correct call"

The beer that made the Cavalry Barracks famous

**BENOIT & CO.,**  
Agents for DOW'S ALE

62 Jacques Cartier St.

St. Johns, Que.





Half Pound  
Tin 80c.

# Canada's Standard **BRIER**



Packages  
15c & 20c.

*The Tobacco with a heart*



12 for 15c.

## British Consols Cigarettes

Also in attractive tins of 50 & 100

ON SALE AT THE CANTEEN



20 for 25c.

ESTABLISHED 1790

# D O W

## ALE & STOUT

### Malt Extract

The Standard of Strength  
and Quality.